

JUL 31 1918

ALL TRICKS OF AIR BOMBING BEING TAUGHT OUR FLYERS AT ELLINGTON FIELD, TEX.

"Ellington is the Best of Them All" Is Spirit the World's Observer Finds Prevailing at This Model School—Camp, at Which 3,250 Officers and Men Are Under Instruction, Has Worked Out Its Own System and Originated Many Devices That Greatly Improve Older Practice—Other Camps Eagerly Draw on Ellington for Instructions.

With the sanction of the War Department, a member of the staff of The World has made a tour of the schools and camps of the air service branch of the army. Day by day in The World he is now telling a most enlightening story. The air service has come in the short space of eight months to outnumber the force of our Regular Army as it was when we entered the war.

These are the first articles describing the great work that is being done. Today's article has to do with Ellington Field, Tex.; to-morrow's article will describe what is being done at the School of Military Aeronautics at Austin, Tex.

"Ellington Best of Them All," Is Spirit Pervading This Camp

By William P. Beazell.

Ellington Field, at Houston, Tex., is a school of bombing. It is an advanced school of the group to which go those graduates of the primary schools of the Air Service of the United States Army whose qualifications come next below those of pursuit work.

Major John C. McDonnell, U. S. A., is commandant of Ellington Field, which embraces a tract two miles long by one wide, seventeen miles out of Houston on the road to Galveston. It lies in a region well suited for cross country work, and when it was opened Dec. 1 last, was put to primary uses. Within the past two months its organization as a school of bombing has been completed, and its present personnel of 3,250 officers and men are doing the direct and indirect work of the bombardiers.

Ellington has lost no time in establishing traditions. One may not talk along with Major McDonnell or with Major Walter Frank, the executive officer, before finding that the key to which the spirit of the school is pitched is "Ellington is the best of them all," which no officer, cadet or man may forget for a moment. And that spirit has been spread far and wide, for Ellington has been drawn upon for instructions elsewhere until it presents the unusual aspect of having its most important departments in the hands of Second and First Lieutenants.

Course of Eight Stages.

Robert Olds, officer in charge of bombing, is a Second Lieutenant. The course covers eight stages, of four days each—night flying, preparatory bombing, dummy bombing "A," dummy bombing "B," photography, bomb raiding, night bombing and night bomb raiding. In the first six of these the instruction involves eight hours in the air and in the last two six hours each.

Night flying is dual work; that is, it is done by student and instructor riding together. It requires no small knowledge of navigation and no small skill in landing on unfamiliar ground. Like every other stage in

the course, its scheme was developed at Ellington, and not only had the curriculum been worked out in advance of advice and forms from Washington, but the Ellington system is now the standard.

There was long search, for one thing, for a satisfactory means of lighting landing places in the night flights. Automobile headlights attached to the wings were tried and discarded. Various types of gas flares were used, and, finally, a flare was devised with a hood which threw all the light down and which made it impossible for the flame to be thrown in any direction that might set fire to the plane or the gasoline. With this flare night flying has been going ahead on an increasing scale.

A second device involves actual use of a ship. On one section of the bombing field is a small building, with a brightly painted roof, which houses a camera obscura. The student's task is to sail directly over this building. The camera obscura shows his course of flight for a distance of 1,800 yards. The image—a brilliant reflection perhaps 1/4 of an inch long—is thrown upon a chart oriented to the location of the building. With a metronome ticking at his elbow the observer marks the location of the machine at one second intervals, the result being a perfect record of the ship's course.

No Cheating This Test. With the pitiless revelations of these charts the student learns not only direction but how to allow for drifting. As in the later courses, the charts of the best performances are posted daily, and a healthy and helpful rivalry is engendered.

In dummy bombing "A" the crew—a pilot and bombardier—work at altitudes of around 2,500 feet. Their targets are fifty-foot circles marked by trenches, which stand out clearly with their rims of gray soil. Bombs of plaster paris carrying a heavy enough charge of powder to send out an easily visible cloud of smoke were devised at the school before it was possible to get standard dummy bombs from Washington. Now that the regulation issue is available the plaster paris ones are still made

reserve supplies or emergency use. Two observation posts are established on the bombing field. They are connected by telephone, and as a bomb is dropped each observer takes a "reading" of the place it struck. Each observer's "reading" is instantly communicated to the other, and by triangulation the exact location of the hit is got. This is reported by each observer to a third post, where the stage commander is stationed and where the record is set down.

In the "B" stage the same procedure is gone through, at altitudes of between 4,000 and 5,000 feet. In bomb raiding the procedure is but little changed, save that the ships work in formation instead of singly. In night bombing the bombs are loaded with powder that sends up a red glare. In night bomb raiding the work is done in formations.

Night Work Spectacular. It is very spectacular, this night work. The ships take off with the tips of their planes bearing marker lights, and with each pilot under strictest injunctions to maintain his direction and position without deviation for any reason. In the raiding points as far distant as eighty miles are "bombed," no bombs being dropped but parachute flares, which, for a period of ten seconds or so, will brilliantly illuminate a great territory. This purely theoretical work involves "attacks" on towns, and cities even.

In the photographic stage the men are sent out to take pictures of specified points, or of stretches of territory—for instance, the Galveston ship canal. When a series of photographs is taken they are pieced together into a mosaic, so that a single picture is the result. Many of these are of extraordinary embrace and detail. When the plates are brought back they are rushed by motorcycle to the development room, the prints being available in half an hour. A motor dark room is under requisition, and with it the plates will have been developed by the time headquarters are reached.

Ellington has been using bomb carriers of its own make. They are so effective that they have not yet been discarded for those issued by Washington. One of these latter mechanisms is so constructed that when it is loaded the sighting device cannot be used.

It has been the practice to use cameras in the preliminary stages of instruction in aerial gunnery. A man would be sent into the air to take pictures of another ship, the centre of the picture taking indicating the spot that would have been hit had a machine gun been used.

Simulates Lewis Gun.

One of the cameras used is of English manufacture, and in shape and weight is a reproduction of a Lewis gun, with the film carrier taking the place of the cartridge wheel. Even with this camera, however, the difficulty of simulating actual events was great. There was the further disadvantage that, even with his photograph before him, the man could not accurately check his mistakes because he had to depend on his recollection of the relative positions occupied. There was also the handicap of being able to take only twelve "shots" at a time.

Ellington has a range at San Leon where aerial gunnery is practiced in actuality. It has also, like all the gunnery schools of the service, a trap-shooting range. The shotgun has been found to be the first class preparation for the use of machine guns. The weapon may come to have a more extended actual use than it is now known to have had at Cambrai. Unusual scope has been given to the course in the ground school maintained at Ellington. Under Lieut. William H. Hamilton of Brooklyn, this curriculum has been extended to include such things as courses in technical French, which the cadets use among themselves; lectures on the French social system and lectures on the physiology and psychology of the air.

Tests for Altitude Work.

Studies which have shown that men must be tested for high altitudes, quite apart from their ability otherwise, have materially changed the requirements for the ground school, higher from the beginning than any other as they were. Our men are now tested for fitness in chambers in which the air may be rarified to degrees reproducing conditions at any altitude. These tests have increased rejections by 10 per cent. Great Britain's experience has been that whereas in the beginning 82 per cent. of her flyers were found to be susceptible to higher altitudes, the uncertain ones have been reduced to 28 per cent.

One striking characteristic of the administration of Ellington Field is the reclamation of waste. The oil used in the planes is cleaned and from 15 to 20 per cent of the original quantity can be used again. There is now awaiting cleansing nearly 8,000 gallons.

All wrecked planes, of course, are "picked over" for salvage. The linen covering of their planes is sold to writing paper carters. All waste paper is baled and sold. All tin cans are rough cleaned and sold to car wheel foundries. All garbage is sorted and sold. All worn-out clothing and shoes are repaired or remade and used again. Sometimes the sales of these things run as high as \$15,000 a month.

As at Gerstner, the number of men graduated at Ellington might be greatly increased if more training planes were available. Seventy-five bombing crews have been graduated and fifty more are completing their course. The rate is now 200 a month, and if the planes were to be had this could be doubled without increase in the instruction personnel.

In to-morrow's article Mr. Beazell will describe the achievements at the School of Military Aeronautics, University of Texas, Austin.

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PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Wool sack at half-past three o'clock. The bill had been subjected to very prolonged consideration by the Joint Committee presided over by Earl Loreburn, and the result had been to produce order out of chaos. The Committee reported that the bill as amended represented the existing law relating to income-tax, and recommended that it be allowed to proceed. The Committee had laid down that the word "person" in relation to a claim for abatement did not include a corporation.

On the motion for going into Committee on the Income-tax Bill.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said the bill was one to consolidate income-tax law. The bill had been subjected to very prolonged consideration by the Joint Committee presided over by Earl Loreburn, and the result had been to produce order out of chaos. The Committee reported that the bill as amended represented the existing law relating to income-tax, and recommended that it be allowed to proceed. The Committee had laid down that the word "person" in relation to a claim for abatement did not include a corporation.

The bill passed through all its stages.

QUESTIONS TO MINISTERS. FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

LORD RIBblesdale invited the attention of the House to the recent pronouncements of the Leader of the House upon the question of cutting and laying down on the notice paper, and to ask whether, for the future, permission would be required to do so. He disclaimed putting the question on personal grounds, and said that on July 17 Earl Curzon had not been fortunate either in the choice of method or of choice of phrase. He (Lord Ribblesdale) felt disquieted about the future. He put the question down in the hope that it would give Lord Curzon an opportunity of re-examining his position, which was hazardous to the liberties and practices of the House. Nothing should be allowed to molest or impair free speech, and nothing should be allowed either to excuse or diminish Ministerial responsibility. Vigilance was especially needed in the present circumstances. Ministerial responsibility was becoming a remarkably intermittent apparition. It was extremely evasive, and it was wonderful how it was able to take cover under the skirts of "D.O.R.A." and hide itself away. If the pronouncement of the noble Earl were accepted, they would become in the person of the day a controlled establishment—laughter and cheers—regulated as to their ancient freedom and rights at the discretion of the Government or the Leader of the House, just as a coach, hansom, and hack were now regulated by the authorities. He asked the House to share his view that any such pretensions should be withdrawn as categorically as they were advanced. (Cheers.)

The Marquis of LONDONDEERRY said that circumstances were gradually bringing their lordships finally to abdicate the remaining powers which belonged to them. The custom was developing that no question should be brought forward unless it received the special sanction and approval of the Leader of the House. The main object for which their lordships' House existed was rapidly going through the process of complete destruction. There was a system in the House of Commons known as "negotiation behind the Speaker's Chair," on which he had always looked with the greatest suspicion. When members of the other House were inclined to critical they were often criticised as being in the House of Commons. There was a steadily increasing number of members of the Ministry in the House of Commons until the Government had fair to be a body of coalition phenomena, and nothing more. He viewed with great misgiving the decrease in Ministerial appointments in their lordships' House.

The Marquis of LONDONDEERRY said as to the occasion to which reference had been made, the Leader of the House did not intend to do so, and did not claim any right of putting a veto on the power to discuss any subject which any member of their lordships' House desired to raise. He could find nothing in the words of the noble Earl to suggest the idea that he conceived it was the duty of a private peer to come to him for permission before a question could be put on the paper or debated. Such a claim would, of course, be monstrous and absurd.

LORD WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE said there were a great many of our fellow subjects who were in a state of unrest because they thought they were being kept in the dark with regard to the war.

EARL CURZON'S REPLY.

EARL CURZON did not at all deplore the raising of this discussion by Lord Ribblesdale. He must confess he was somewhat startled at the creation of the noble lord, who had failed to give any substantial whither of charges against himself. In fact he saw no shadow of foundation for the preposterous and ridiculous charges which had been launched. The constitutional position consecrated by immemorial practice was that it was in the power of any noble lord to put down any question or notice of motion that he pleased. There were certain tacit limitations to the great liberty enjoyed in the House of Lords, and generally accepted upon the basis of courtesy and friendly understanding which generally prevailed between members. It was a kind of unwritten code without which the business of the House could not be carried on from day to day. It was really a corollary and consequence of the great liberties and advantages they in their lordships' House enjoyed. On a single question a speech of an hour's duration might be hung. In the House of Commons there was a Speaker in the Chair, a competent relevance to the subject on which the question was put. If they in the House of Lords had such a functionary he would never be idle. He would have had a very busy time that afternoon. Their lordships enjoyed advantages which were without parallel in any legislative chamber in the world. They were one of the attractions of the House, and they explained how noble lords who, in the evening of their life, came up to that House enjoyed themselves so immensely in it. It was like roaming about a spacious park, without being confined to the trim alleys of a Dutch garden (laughter and cheers). Noble lords might select at the moment a question or motion one that was extremely delicate in international relations and when it was extremely detrimental to the public interest for the spokesman of the Government to give a reply. This difficulty was constituted by the fact that the Foreign Secretary was not directly represented in the House of Lords, and the Leader of the House had to refer to him and get his opinion upon the opportunity of the moment which was chosen for discussion. It had been the invariable practice to consult the Foreign Office. He had never put down a question without consulting with the Foreign Office. He had never pursued a question if a representative of the Foreign Office asked him not to put it.

He had not gone about the House talking about freedom of speech and all that rubbish. He was merely carrying out to the best of his ability the old traditions of their lordships' House. As regarded the case in which he declined to give a reply, it was in which he had tried to give a question, to see that the question should not be put. His desire was to give a maximum of information. The understanding to which he had referred entailed an obligation on the Leader of the House to put pressure to restrict the full rights and liberties of the House, but equally, and even more, it imposed an obligation on noble lords to respect the confidence which he reposed in them, to listen to the appeals he might think it his duty to address to them which he represented that it was not in the public interest that a particular matter should be discussed, and to defer, not to his orders, but to his responsible position. (Cheers.)

The Marquis of CREWE remarked that it was undoubtedly a temptation to the members of any Government to regard as contrary to the public interest questions which were inconvenient to themselves. It was a temptation which was constantly present to the mind of the Administration from the interest of the public in certain matters. On the other hand it could not be disputed that there were persons so desirous of opposing the Government and its policy on a particular subject that they were not in the interest they felt in it to forget the possibility of inconvenience or even of public danger in raising it at a particular moment. He hoped they would not fall into the way in which he had been considering discussions on foreign policy or war policy entirely in themselves. He adhered to the opinion that if at any time it was desired that noble lords should refrain from dealing with a particular subject it should be a matter of private and friendly communication. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of SELBORNE thought that Lord Crew had touched on a very real point when he said that it was not always easy to distinguish between the public interest and the interest of the Administration. They were not prepared to accept from any Government their opinion as to what should or should not be discussed in that House. Having regard to the vast amount of work which the leader of the House had to carry out it was no doubt difficult for him always to consider quite dispassionately whether a subject should or should not be brought forward on a particular date. The subject then dropped.

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GAIN 100,000 TONS A MONTH IN SHIPS

Geddes Tells House of Commons

of Net Increase Against
the U-Boats.

LOSS FALLS, BUILDING RISES

Britain and America Economize
Skilled Labor in Newly
Designed Vessels.

LONDON, July 30.—Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, gave the House of Commons today a review of the naval situation.

The First Lord compared the situation today regarding tonnage with that of a year ago. Then the net loss in tonnage, he said, was 500,000 gross tons. Submarines then were not being destroyed as fast as the Germans were building them, while the merchant shipyards were short of men and material. Four hundred thousand tons net loss monthly was the British deficit. Every yard that could take naval work had been put on naval building. Gradually during the last year, Sir Eric continued, the position had changed in many directions. Instead of losing tonnage, the world's net result in the last quarter had been a gain, roughly, of 100,000 tons a month. The allied and neutral world was as well off on June 30 as on Jan. 1, 1918. This result, he declared, had been obtained by reduced sinkings and increased buildups.

The reduced sinkings had been achieved, said the First Lord of the Admiralty, by a greater productive effort devoted to warships and small craft of an anti-submarine character. Nothing could be done, he said, to prevent tonnage from being included in this result.

"The total increase in labor last year in shipbuilding yards," Sir Eric continued, "was 35,000 men. The original demand of a year ago was for 30,000 additional workers, part of them skilled. Owing to events on the western front and the great demands for technical men for the air force and the army, it was impossible to obtain the proper quota of skilled men by their withdrawal from the army. Unskilled men were offered freely, but they could not be absorbed because of the lack of skilled men."

The First Lord declared that skilled men still could not be obtained in sufficient numbers to man the existing yards. This situation had been feared, so the Government had decided to go ahead at once with a scheme for building a simple ship which could be constructed with a minimum of skilled labor. This ship was designed and originated in the Admiralty.

"It is interesting," added the First Lord, "that the very same problem, confronted America, and America met it in practically the same way—the same class of yard and the same type of construction, and with excellent results."

Merchant ship repairs, said Sir Eric, were today engaging nearly two-thirds as many workmen as were engaged on new construction of merchantmen. "But," he continued, "the submarines have found it too dangerous to work inshore, and are going far out. The number of ships damaged, as well as sunk, is decreasing, and the transfer of men from repairs to new construction is possible. The number of men employed on new construction of warships and auxiliaries is, roughly, 150,000, and on merchantmen 120,000."

"Britain has borne the preponderant burden to a preponderant extent of fighting the submarines. The new output of anti-submarine ships, mines, and implements has been preponderantly ours, and the responsibility for combating the menace has been ours. We are today the increased assistance brought about by the new construction of the Allies is small indeed, but times are changing."

"America's program is now beginning to come along. And I have had the pleasure of considering it with Mr. Roosevelt. My conferences with him have confirmed what I have relied upon, namely that when once the flow of destroyers and anti-submarine craft starts from the United States it will become a formidable torrent."

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CUBA WANTS MORE FOR 1919 SUGAR CROP

Mission Tells Sugar Committee

Planters' Needs Demand
Rise to \$5.60 a Hundred.

DISAGREE AT FIRST MEETING

International Committee Opposes Increase of a Cent a Pound to Consumer—Call Another Conference.

The Cuban Mission sent to the United States to negotiate the sale of the 1919 sugar crop met the International Sugar Committee yesterday in preliminary conferences upon the price. The members of the mission appointed by President Menocal are Carlos Manuel de Céspedes, Cuban Minister to the United States; Robert B. Hawley, and Manuel Rionda, representing the Cuban planters.

It was decided at the conference to make public the official statement of the Cuban Government, with the further statement that the International Sugar Committee rescinded its recommendation of meeting the increased cost of production in Cuba, shown by the brief to amount to more than half a cent a pound, said Chairman George M. Rolph. The prospective increased cost in Cuba for producing the crop of 1919, however, as outlined by the Cuban Mission, would mean the addition to the price of sugar in the United States of a full cent a pound, based on the previous Cuban contracts now in effect.

"On account of the divergent views of the members of the Cuban Mission and those of the members of the International Sugar Committee, the price, it was decided to refer the question to both Governments. The hope is that an early and mutually satisfactory adjustment might be made. A meeting for this purpose will be held in Washington next week, at which representatives of both Governments will be present."

This course was agreeable to the Cuban Mission which, following the precedent of last year, again placed itself at the disposal of the United States for the consideration of the sugar price as would meet the needs of Cuba, both as to prospective costs and as to the desired stimulation of its sugar industry.

Mr. Rolph, at the request of the Cuban Mission, made public the brief presented by the Cuban Government to the International Sugar Committee. This brief reviewed the conditions of production in Cuba and asserted that it was essential and integral part, in such manner that the fullest quota of sugar be produced for Cuba to supply shall be produced and on a basis that shall be fair to producer and consumer. It was necessary and Cuba engages to put forth her utmost efforts.

Increased Production Costs. The brief contained the statement that the investment for production is on an scale of 4,000,000 tons, and its capital value \$100,000,000. It said that all tools, supplies, and other materials used by the industry had to be imported. It stated that it added that in all these essential importations there is an element of loss with scarcely an exception, whose primary cost is not three or four times the normal price. Coal, for instance, is as against \$5.00 a ton as high as the normal price, and the cost of ocean freight on practically every article in use, is quadrupled.

In addition to the increase of materials, the report says, the cost of labor has risen so that the total expenditure is three times the normal price. It is pointed out also that the estimates show for materials bought before a rise in price, and that the estimates consider only actual costs to the planters. The brief continues:

"With whatever advantages the planter had in the past year with \$4.00 as the basic price of his product, a large majority under the new estimate has cash than in the beginning of the year. Just closing. No accounts. This result with statements of sugar plantations, mainly in the western provinces, that have liquidated their year's production date. In the aggregate these estates show an average increase of cost of production and a relative output of one year with the other:

| | Cost | Total |
|------|-----------|-----------|
| | (Per Ton) | (Per Ton) |
| 1917 | \$4.00 | \$4.00 |
| 1918 | \$5.60 | \$5.60 |
| 1919 | \$5.60 | \$5.60 |

"One of the notable influences affecting the value of sugar arises from the loss of 2,500,000 tons harvested by other countries for export, of which the world is deprived; besides, countries which have heretofore been self-sufficient in their own requirements must draw on exporting countries for their needs. In the emergency, Cuba is the main, and sometimes the sole, dependence for shipments to Western Europe, as well as to England and to the United States. These are to be considered, as they must be, and the movement of sugar were free, the price today would probably be doubled."

Ask Quarter a Pound More. "A quarter or a half cent, or even a cent, would not be so much considered by the consumer as the possibility of a deprivation of his wants. The question of price will at once establish the difference between a scarcity and an abundance of supplies. If this question needs to be argued, as to whether we will have sufficient supplies on a basis of fair remuneration to the producer, or whether we shall be without them, we are obliged to remind you that the buying power of the great majority of consumers today is distinctly more than when the market for this product, and all other products, was at its lowest ebb."

"The question is presented, 'What shall be done to sustain and stimulate the production of sugar?' Cuba alone of all the exporting countries is capable of largely increasing her output. The island's present production cannot be maintained, nor could it be considered, on the basis of \$4.00. There are hosts of farmers asking for figures that the Cuban Government, in keeping with its purpose, could not entertain. There are many others who insist upon 6 cents as the minimum."

"In reviewing the figures which we have set out and the present state of labor and cost of material, we feel it must be the requirements of the owners and operators of plantation sugar estates, and that of \$3.00 free on board north ports of Cuba and \$3.50 free on board south ports. The figures are based on prices current for material and labor employed in our recent campaign, while every assurance is offered that both will be higher and the instance of labor, much higher, in the coming year. While sugar, the cheapest product in general use today, is being discussed it ought to be stated that its advance to the consumer is only a moiety of the advances that are witnessed in a hundred articles."

Disband Sugar Syndicate. Members of the \$100,000,000 sugar syndicate, organized in February at the request of the International Sugar Committee and the Food Administration to finance the Cuban sugar crop, have rescinded their recommendation that the syndicate be continued. The syndicate is not required any more. Although the syndicate members will not be called upon to disband any more money, the syndicate will remain in existence until Sept. 1, when the last of the outstanding ninety-day paper matures. To date the total of drafts drawn and notes issued under the \$100,000,000 revolving credit, has amounted to approximately \$16,000,000.

The syndicate managers are Charles H. Saben, President of the Guaranty Trust Company; Eugene V. R. Thayer, President of the Chase National Bank; and William A. Simonson, an executive manager of the National City Bank. Of the \$100,000,000 the New York institutions participated in about \$60,000,000, while the Chicago banks agreed to provide \$40,000,000. The profits of the syndicate have ranged from about 8 to 24 per cent.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 30.—Senator Pellazo Gaudin, head of two large sugar companies in Cuba, said here tonight that Cuba's sugar crop this year would be more than 3,000,000 tons.

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According to Sir Eric Geddes of the British Admiralty, Allied ship construction is now proceeding 100,000 tons a month ahead of U-boat destruction. And it is still in order to keep on widening the margin by hammering away at both ends.

Those 9,000 names on Hearst nominating petitions at 15 cents a name look now like \$1,350 worth of war waste.

I was the author of the bill to prohibit the exportation of arms and munitions. . . . America was a neutral country at that time.—Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock.

Germany had sold munitions to Boers, Japanese, Turks, Russians and Mexican rebels. To have stopped a lawful trade would have been taking sides with Germany against our present allies. Senator Hitchcock apparently asks us to believe that the effort "to retain our neutral position" would have been furthered by an act in Germany's favor. Of such material is a Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations made.

When danger threatens, the sons of the Kaiser have excellent allies.

The old service hat of the United States Army is doomed, it appears, but it is a good hat and it has rendered great service. Many a trooper on the plains has used it as a goblet, and horses and mules immemorial have fed out of it. War in Europe calls for other equipment, but so long as we have boundless horizons here the old hat will endure on this side of the water.

If the Turks cannot stomach Germany, why should anybody else try to do so?

The proposition in Congress to double or triple the taxes on tobacco is not nearly so terrifying to us as the certainty in that case that by the time the tax reaches them it will be quadrupled.